and he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment at hard labor. The court obviously desired to comply with his wishes for a lengthened probation, but appeared to think the ordinary interval between crime and death too brief for the proper penitential exercises."

DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 96 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
From and after this date the following rates of charges, per square of ten lines in pearl, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
Advertisements to the amount of a square are charged as one each day.
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged according.
The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed.
October 16, 1851.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1852

☞ For Sheriff's, Constable's, and Public Auctioneers' Sales, see Third Page.

The Whig Caucus and the Seceders.

It is widely known to the country that at a recent caucus held by the whig members of Congress, Messrs. Brooke, Morton, Moore, Marshall, Gentry, Cabell, Outlaw, Landry, and other whigs, felt compelled to secede. The reason of their secession, it is now known, was the failure of the caucus to endorse positively and peremptorily the proposition that none other but a Compromise man should be brought before the Convention. A proposition was made by Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, that the parties acting in the Whig National Convention should enter it as avowed Compromise men. This was virtually the substance of his proposition. The proposition was ruled out of order, and hence the secession of many prominent whigs.

Were those seceding whigs right or wrong? The question is a delicate one, and needs a calmer and more dispassionate consideration than will be generally accorded to it.

We confess frankly that our sympathies go with the seceders. We coincide fully with them in the necessity of distinct and positive declarations on all subjects embraced in the Compromise measures. We coincide fully with them in the belief that the most positive and peremptory verdict should be given against all sectional opinions. We fully agree with them that the truly national position of the Administration upon the Compromise measures well deserves the eulogy and support of the country. With a Northern man at its head, it has faithfully and unhesitatingly maintained the constitutional rights of the Southern section of the Union.

We regret that the Chairman should have thought it necessary or proper to rule the motion of Mr. Marshall out of order. Once made, it offered a distinct issue which should have been distinctly met. We are now clear but that technically the motion of Mr. Marshall was out of order. We are rather inclined to the opinion that according to parliamentary rules such was the case. A meeting called for a specific object can not take into consideration any subject foreign to the nature of its call. In this view, Mr. Mangum may have been, and probably was, correct. We believe he was to some extent justified in his course. We mean technically justified, nothing more.

Behind all these technicalities, sensible men look to facts—to cause and consequence. We give Mr. Mangum the benefit of the doubt of all his technicalities, but we then ask what does a sensible man see beyond them. We answer, policy—not a fair, manly, independent policy, but an irresolute, selfish, intriguing policy. The design was plainly to conciliate Northern sectional prejudices. The technical right to rule Mr. Marshall's resolution out of order was only a fair shelter in the premises.

We confess that we could have wished that Mr. Marshall's resolution had been put into some other form. It would have been better had he stated in it, for the approbation of the Whig Congressional Caucus, that it would support no Presidential candidate not known to be unquestionably a compromise man. To equivocate in sectional matters, is to encourage sectional jitteriness, to breed sectional disorders. It is certain that no one not expressly in favor of the compromise measures can be successful in the opening Presidential campaign; because the South, and we hope good patriots everywhere, believe implicitly in the following clearly stated and philosophical proposition:

"So far from opening agitation upon the slavery questions, our avowed object is, and the effect of the proposition we assert must be, to terminate agitation by assuming as a starting point for the canvass that the entire party, North and South, faithfully abides by the law as it exists, and maintains the Compromise measures as a final settlement of the exciting questions they embrace. How is it possible that this position can afford a basis for renewed agitation, *unless there is a determination not to abide by that settlement?* The principle we assert may be avowed as consistently by the opponents of the Compromise measures as by those whose exertions enacted them. When partners have litigated questions arising in their former dealings, and a decree has been rendered asserting the true state of their accounts, would it be considered meaning or unfair that, in opening new books, one should demand of the other that the decree be accepted as the basis on which they renew business?"

If gentlemen are not prepared to abide by the Compromise, if they positively say that they cannot acknowledge an acquiescence in it, what do they propose to do? The question is important. We believe we are of the class of conservatives, and we feel therefore the more resolute to insist upon a satisfactory answer to so important a question. Not vainly will the appeal of these seceding members be put before the country, though we hope it will result in the advancement of strictly national principles.

The Work-House.

Mr. Jonathan Worrell writes us a note complaining of some remarks made in our local columns. The complaint is entirely unnecessary, and so is the publication of the note, so far as he is concerned personally. It would require something more than informalities to impress us with an idea of incorrect conduct on the part of Mr. Worrell. None of our citizens would suspect Mr. Worrell of improper conduct unless the strongest grounds of suspicion were presented. It is unnecessary for him to make any disclaimer in the premises.

We are indebted to Adams's Express for the San Francisco Price Current.

ADVANCE IN RENTS IN NEW YORK.—A gentleman in New York who purchased a house and lot near the Park, twenty years ago, for $30,000, and has for several years rented it for $3,000 per year, last week rented it again for ten years at $5000 per annum.

THE STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—A special committee has been appointed by the city council of Pittsburgh to inquire into the expediency of subscribing a quarter of a million of dollars to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, the company to pay the interest on the bonds.

PURCHASE OF HORACE PRESTON.—It is said that upwards of $600 has been subscribed in New York towards the purchase of the fugitive slave Horace Preston, who was recently arrested in that city and sent back to his master, Mr. Breese, of Baltimore. He is offered for $1100.

CLERICAL DELEGATES.—Bishop McCoskery, of Washington, and Bishop Delaney, of Western New York, have been appointed, by a conclave of delegates, to the jubilee of the society for the propagation of the Gospel, to be held in London on the 15th of June next.

SAW MILL BURNT.—The steam saw mill of Mr. James Harrison, in Lowndesborough, Ala., was consumed by fire on the night of the 29th ult. A large quantity of lumber was lost.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.—Letters have been received from Pernambuco to the 20th of March, being three weeks later than our previous accounts.

The U. S. brig Dolphin sailed on the 7th of March, for Para.

The brig Hungaria, from Baltimore, with 1100 barrels of flour, and the bark Minnesota, from Philadelphia, arrived on the 19th.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Southern Line.

The Pacific's News.

The following dispatch, containing a summary of the commercial news brought by the Pacific, has, unfortunately for us, been four days in coming from New York; but as some doubts have been expressed in regard to the news, we publish it, notwithstanding its age:

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.

The demand for Cotton, since the sailing of the Niagara, has been good, and prices have had an upward tendency, although no change has occurred of sufficient consequence to justify an alteration in our quotations. The sales for the four days amount to 38,000 bales, of which speculators took 7000 and exporters 7000 bales. We quote Fair Orleans at 5¾, Middling Orleans 5. Fair Uplands 5¼, and Middling Uplands 4⅞d. B R.

MR. CLAY'S HEALTH.—A letter from Washington, dated the 29th ult., says: "I learn, on inquiring at the National Hotel, that Mr. Clay continues very, very feeble; he is unusually nervous and restless, and wholly disinclined to sleep—that 'sweet restorer' which he so much needs. Dr. Hall, his physician, pronounces him a 'very sick man.'"

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—We announce with much pleasure the return of this distinguished artiste to our city, and regret that her stay with us is to be so brief, her engagements at the North rendering it impossible for her to remain longer than to give one concert. Madame B. has met with the most flattering success during her recent trip up the river. The eminent *maestro* Rocksa will appear at the concert, which is to take place at the Armory Hall, besides which a full and efficient orchestra has been engaged. Many pieces entirely new to our citizens will be performed, and we anticipate a crowded house.

The concert takes place to-night at Armory Hall, and we would invite attention to the programme in another column. It is the most varied and attractive one Madame Bishop has ever presented to the New Orleans public. Rosenberg's eccentric and humorous Children's Symphony for Penny Trumpets, etc., will be performed.

THE RAVEL.—*Benefit of Antoine.*—Antoine Ravel announces a benefit at the St. Charles to-night, and the consequence will be that an early application will be necessary to secure seats. A bill of more than usual attraction is offered. Let no one forget that Sunday night is the last of the engagement of these clever artists, and the close of the St. Charles season.

OFFICIAL.—The President of the United States has officially recognized James F. Meline as vice consul of Belgium at Cincinnati, Ohio; and also Ferdinand Lorenz as consul of the Free and Hanseatic city of Hamburgh, at Philadelphia.

RUMOR.—That a letter will shortly be published from General Scott, avowing, in the most distinct manner, his entire approval of the compromise measures, including the fugitive slave law.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.—The Wisconsin Legislature has adjourned, after a three months' session. Among the most prominent laws passed were a General Banking Law, a law providing for an emigrant agency in New York, and an Apportionment law, and the State Loan and Supreme Court Law. The new judges are to be elected in September next. The Banking Law is to be submitted to the people at the election in November next, and will undoubtedly be adopted.

The Senate refused to concur with the House in its memorial to Congress to establish the Territory of Lake Superior.

KOSCIUSKO AND BUNKER HILL.—The city authorities of Charlestown, says the Boston Traveler, have declined to extend to M. Kossuth the hospitalities of the City of Bunker Hill. A motion to invite him to the city was made in the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and carried by a vote of 4 to 2; but the Common Council refused to concur, and rejected the proposition by a vote of 9 to 6. The authorities of Portland (Me.) have likewise declined to invite Kossuth to that city.

WRITING IN PRISON.—A Paris correspondent of the N.Y. Commercial writes: "M. Paul Maurice, co-editor with Victor Hugo's sons and M. Vacquerie of the *Evenement*, has returned to his former profession of dramatic author, though still confined in prison. His last work, entitled Benvenuto Cellini, has achieved an immense success at the Porte St. Martin. M. Melingue, who is no less eminent as a sculptor than as an actor, and who performs the character of Cellini, in a moment of inspiration, seizes a mass of shapeless clay, as his mamentu crosses the stage at a distance, and, under the eye of the spectator, elaborates so wonderfully correct a model of the fair original, that the audience on the first night were almost wild with enthusiasm, and rewarded this genuine artistic feat with all the traditional scenic honors."

STAND OFF.—The Belgian Government forbids the entrance into its territory of any person expelled from France. By this it appears that they have a perfect understanding with the Prince President.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Thursday*, April 29, 1852.—No. 110.—W. and S. Taylor *vs.* Austin Miller.—In error to the United States District Court for Mississippi.

Mr. Justice Daniel delivered the opinion of this Court, reversing the judgment of the District Court, with costs, and remanding the same for further proceedings, in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 146. M. McAfee, et al., appellants, *vs.* J. T. Crofford. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Brooke for the appellants, and continued by Messrs. Stanton and Guthrie for the appellee.

NAVAL.—A general court-martial, of which Capt. Hiram Paulding is president, convened on the 26th ult., on board the receiving-ship North Carolina, at Brooklyn. The following officers are members: Commanders Theodorus Bailey, Henry W. Morris, and Francis B. Ellison; lieutenants John G. Gibson, and Stephen C. Rowan. Purser Benj. J. Cahoone is judge-advocate.

Ass't Surgeon Robert Farquharson has been ordered to the brig Perry, and Passed Ass't Surgeon John Thornley to the naval hospital, New York, vice John L. Burtt detached.

CHINESE AND CHILIANS FOR CALIFORNIA.—A letter from San Francisco states that during the last two weeks of March, nearly 1500 Chilians and Chinese arrived there, and that the ship Challenge was on her way with 1000 more. It is expected that during the next five years, 50,000 Chinese will emigrate to California. A letter from Hong Kong says that thousands are now saving up their earnings, to collect $25, which amount is required for their passage. To this is to be added the expense of a little dried fish and rice, and a sip of tea, and in about 40 or 50 days they are safely landed at San Francisco.

GREECE.—The Supreme Court of Appeal of Greece had confirmed the sentence of an inferior officer, condemning Mr. King, the American missionary, to fifteen days imprisonment, a heavy fine, and expulsion from the kingdom, for having preached the Protestant religion, in violation of the constitution. On this, Mr. King addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a protest against the judgment, both in his own name and in that of the American Government, from which he held, he declared, an official mission. He added that he would not voluntarily obey the judgment.

Great scarcity exists in Greece, and dreadful misery prevailed in consequence. The Government was making extensive purchases of corn in Turkey, for distribution to the people.

TESTIMONIAL TO THOS. MOORE.—It is contemplation to call together at Metropolitan Hall, New York, an assembly of Irishmen, for the purpose of aiding the subscription commenced at Dublin on the 27th of March, for the purpose of providing a public testimonial in his native city to the national poet of Ireland.

BRIDGE BURNT.—We learn from the Albany Register that the Rensselaer and Saratoga Bridge over the Hudson river, near Waterford, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 28th ult. It was a large structure, and will prove a serious loss to the company.

A POISONOUS SPRING.—The Louisville Courier of the 30th says: We saw a package on the steamer Logan yesterday, addressed to Professor Silliman, and Dr. Vandell, and which we learned contained a quantity of water taken from a spring near Logansport, Ky., which is said to be a deadly poison. The water is certain death to whoever drinks it, and it has been sent here to be analyzed.

USEFUL MACHINE.—The model of a machine for drilling rock for blasting or cutting up copper ore for the smelting furnace, has been for several days past on exhibition by the inventor, at the Philadelphia Exchange. A hammer, which is set in motion by a peculiarly constructed cam gives the drill one hundred and fifty strokes per minute, when driven by steam; and it has by actual trial drilled in a day through ten feet of hard rock, and is capable of accomplishing as much in an hour as could be effected by three men in a day. A machine of the working size, with a boiler and engine to drive it, can be placed on a frame six feet square and made portable by means of wheels.

EDITORIAL LOSS AND LABOR.—There is much truth in the following, from the New York Mirror:

Some of the brotherhood are discussing the question whether the editor's labor is a pleasure or a pain. The majority take the latter view. One that the faithful editor certainly has—the world of information which opens upon him overwhelmingly. He is eager to know, and the means of knowledge are at hand; but he has only the remaining power of one man. His twenty-four hours per day do not suffice for what he would accomplish. Some temperaments suffer more than others in this way, but the trial is a real one to every active mind employed in editorial labors."

SOURCE OF THE NILE.—At the last meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society, a paper was read by Mr. John Smith, on the discoveries made by the East African missionaries of what appear to be the sources of the Nile. The mysterious river is said to rise from two lakes, one of which is of great dimensions, nearly under the line, and they seem fed by the melting snows of the gigantic range, which rises to the altitude of 22 000 feet at least, close by. The description of this long looked for locality coincides exactly with that given by Ptolemy 2000 years ago. (Selectitie American.

Further California News.

We glean from our California exchanges the following additional items:

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco has deemed it necessary to reorganize. Between three and four hundred members were present at the first meeting. The Herald says: The proceedings are necessarily secret, and the measures in contemplation will not be divulged; but we are confident that from this day forth our citizens will be more secure from the midnight attacks of thieves and burglars.

GOODE LABOR.—A meeting has been held in Sacramento, condemning the bill which recently passed the Assembly, permitting persons to introduce foreign labor into this State, at a certain price, and for a certain number of years.

THE STATE OFFICES.—The Assembly has passed a resolution directing the officers of the State to take up their quarters at Vallejo immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature. The location of the seat of government for the next session of the Legislature is a question of considerable interest.

AGRICULTURAL.—The agricultural prospects of the State are represented to be flattering. On the Calaveras in particular the crops are very promising.

MARYSVILLE.—The Marysville Express states that although individual losses are severe, still none are broken in purse or in spirit, and the flood has pointed out the manner in which improvements should be made, to avoid loss hereafter. Arrangements are already being made to rebuild two-story brick houses, with foundations laid in cement. At last accounts, the road from Marysville to the mines was in good condition.

MURDERS, AFFRAYS, ETC.—The Sacramento Transcript says:

We are again called upon to record the perpetration of a most inhuman murder. At Santa Barbara, on the night of the 16th inst., Don Joaquin Machada, of this city, was killed by his wife's brother, Vicente Ordas. The particulars, as near as can be ascertained, are as follows:

Deceased and Ordas were returning from the house of a friend, where they had been spending the evening with some ladies. On arriving at their lodgings, they started to go to their sleeping rooms, when for some cause deceased stopped and leaned against the wall. While standing thus, Ordas drew a knife and stabbed him in the side, inflicting a mortal wound, and almost literally cutting him open. The people of the house were attracted by the groans of the wounded man, and went to his assistance but the assassin had done his work, and when they reached the spot had fled. Machada expired on the following day.

The victim of this foul murder was well known in Los Angeles as one of the most respectable of its citizens, and for his amiable disposition and social qualities was beloved by a large circle of friends.

DROWNED.—The Sonora Herald states that three men, named Callahan, Wilson and Hilliard, were drowned on the 11th of March, in attempting to cross the Stanislaus, in a canoe, six miles above Knight's ferry. The Calaveras Chronicle says that a miner named Alexander Dunn, was drowned in the Calaveras at Esperanza, on the 8th instant. He has a brother residing in the vicinity of Stockton.

THE MURDER OF VAN NESS.—A writer in the San Diego Herald says that Isaac Van Ness, who was recently murdered in Lower California, was a near relation of Judge Van Ness, of New York, and was also related, through his mother, to the Van Rensselaer family of that State; and that his wife, Louisa Van Ness is the daughter of John Rolls, of Kentucky, by an Indian woman. Rolls is now dead, and his daughter is now a widow and orphan, and may well claim protection of the Government of her father, and redress at its hands.

The Shasta Courier states that twenty Americans have been massacred by the Indians in Trinity and Klamath counties within a few months, and nearly as many in Shasta. A plan to meet this evil has been proposed by Captain Denver, the Senator of the District, who recommends an organization of minute men, whose duty it shall be to turn out whenever required, and be under the control of proper officers. The organization to exist at such places as are most infested by Indians, and to consist of small companies, say fifteen or twenty men, according to circumstances. The County Judge or some other county officer, to have authority to call them out, and a fair compensation to be paid for their services while actually on duty.

A row occurred a few days since at Yankee Jim's Dry Diggings, between the Middle and North Fork of American river. A man called Jim Ugly stabbed another person in a house of ill-fame, causing death. The offender was taken in charge by a Vigilance Committee, and while being conducted to a place of trial, he was stabbed in the back. Being placed upon a cot, the wound was found likely to prove mortal, but the indignation of the populace was too great to be restrained, and he was taken, cut and all, placed under a tree and swung up. The name of the murdered man we have not learned.

A Mr. McDermott was reported as having been shot near Atherton, about 22 miles from Stockton, David A. Davis, who committed the deed, has given himself up to the authorities at Stockton.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Snow's Commercial Circular of the 1st inst., published at Honolulu, says:

"Several whalers have arrived here during the past month and many of them have been successful in obtaining sperm oil, and, as far as heard from, most of the ships that have been cruising to westward, were more or less fortunate. Sales have been made of sperm and polar oil, during the month, the former commanding one dollar and thirty cents per gallon, and the latter sixty-five cents per gallon—purchasers buying for shipment to San Francisco."

The papers are filled with discussions concerning the conduct of the American missionaries in the Islands. The Weekly Argus attacks them virulently, while the Polynesian so warmly defends them.

The ship George Thatcher, of Boston, bound to Calcutta, was wrecked totally upon a reef in the harbor of Hanalei Kauai, Jan 31st. Two schooners trading among the islands were lost at nearly the same time and place.

Business continues dreadfully dull at Honolulu.

Several of the Society Islands have set up for themselves, "de mode republicana."

Queen Pomare had appointed one of her sons regent of Raiatea, but before his arrival, the people of that island, with some of their neighbors, held a council, and chose an intelligent half-white their ruler for two years. The republican movement is likely to extend further.

Last advices state that quite a fleet of small vessels were sailing at Tahiti, for cargoes of oranges for California.

Panama Items.

POPULATION OF NEW GRANADA.—The Correo del Istmo puts down the population of the Republic of New Granada at 2,206,859.

THE CHOCO MINES.—The Panama Star publishes the most flattering accounts from those mines, and says they are supposed to be as inexhaustible as those of California.

Some time ago a company, consisting of seven Americans, visited these mines, but were unable to perform any thing, having not more than fifty dollars among them to procure the necessary articles for mining purposes.

The Echo mentions some specimens which are said to be as fine as any from California.

CHANGE OF AGENTS.—Oliver Ellsworth is now acting as agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama. Mr. Flint was formerly the agent of the Company at that point.

DROWNED.—A boat containing twenty-one persons, about to embark on the steamship Constitution, was capsized in the bay, and nine of the poor fellows were drowned. The names of those discovered to have been drowned are as follows:

P. Curonico, M. Fri. J. Giannini, J. M. Buletti, A. Felipi, A. Lombordi, Sr., P. Pedrino, A. Lombardi, Jr., J. Orsi.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL BY THE DUTCH.—The New York Herald has advices from Batavia, Island of Java to the 27th of February, and it gives the following account of the seizure of an American vessel by the Dutch, who rule the Island:

The month has been marked with the usual occurrence of shocks of earthquakes, more or less felt throughout the island, but the frequency of which has ceased to make people uneasy, they having become an almost every day matter. Steamer agency is now becoming general throughout the Dutch Archipelago. To Macassar on the east, and Padang on the west, large and powerful steamers have commenced to run monthly, and a third is daily expected to open the line hence to Ambayna, or within four hundred miles of the English colony of Australia. Some political changes will probably result from this regular communication with the vast possessions of the Dutch in these seas.

A few days ago an American schooner, called the Flirt, was brought into Batavia, in tow of a war steamer, from Palembang. The owner, and all on board, were made prisoners, on a charge of high treason, for endeavoring to induce the Sultan of Jambie, or Djambie, to revolt against the Dutch. The recent disaffection at Palembang and its neighborhood, has greatly alarmed the Netherlands Government, which is well aware that the natives have no affection for the rule.

According to the Dutch version of this treasonable affair, it would appear that the Flirt arrived at Palembang and that the owner, Mr. Gibson, stated that he was on a pleasure cruise as a man of fortune. After a short time, during which the utmost cordiality and hospitality existed between Mr. Gibson and the officials at the station, the suspicions of the authorities were excited, and a strict watch was kept over the vessel's movements. The mate, or supercargo, who is said to be of a romantic disposition, was dispatched by Mr. Gibson with a letter to the Sultan of Jambie, written in the Malayan language, and stating that if the Sultan wished it, Mr. Gibson would enable him to throw off the Dutch yoke; that there was a large fleet of American vessels-of-war, which would assist the Flirt against the Dutch. The mate traveled in a native dress to avoid suspicion, and when captured the letter alluded to was found concealed in one of his stockings. The matter has caused much excitement here, as the native chiefs are to be tried for treasonable designs against the Dutch Government.

On his arrival here, Mr. Gibson was kept a close prisoner, but released by the court, on the ground that the affair appeared to be no more than a foolish escapade. On the same day the Procureur General had Mr. Gibson and crew imprisoned. They are now incarcerated, awaiting trial before the Supreme Court. The whole, certainly, is a very singular business. Mr. Gibson has addressed a letter to the American Consul-more, begging his interference and protection.

PRINTERS INDICTED.—Seventeen journeymen printers have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Harrisburgh, Pa., for a conspiracy to prevent Andrew Dunn from working in the office of the Telegraph.

TO PERSONS RETURNED.—The many permanent and effectual cures made by Dr. Sherman are deserving of more than a passing notice. For particulars see his advertisement on next page.

MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—The Annual Report of the City Inspector of New York, submitted to the Board of Aldermen recently, establishes the alarming fact that the average mortality in New York is annually increasing. In 1851 the deaths amounted to twenty-two thousand and twenty-four, or five thousand and forty-six more than in 1850. This is an advance of thirty per cent., which is out of all proportion to the advance in population, however considerable that may have been. The increased mortality has been principally among children. The augmentation, too, has been chiefly from typhus fever, convulsions, scarlet fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa.

ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES.—The packet ship Cornelius Grinnell, arrived at New York from London, brought 40 Hungarian and 57 French refugees.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A telegraphic dispatch, received at Mobile, from Montgomery, Ala., states that Rufus Greene, who was recently convicted for forgery, and sentenced to the Penitentiary, attempted to cut his throat while on his way up the river to prison, in charge of the deputy sheriff of Mobile. He was prevented from so doing, but the extent of his injuries has not been stated.

A RELIC OF OLD TIMES.—The Fire Company of Norristown, Pa., have in their possession the first fire engine that ever was used in Philadelphia—the "Little Sun"—and Dr. Benjamin Franklin had the honor of being the founder of said company.

LARGE MAIL ROBBERY.—Two men have been arrested at Ellicottville, New York, for robbing the mail. About 1000 letters were found mutilated, and 500 others unopened. The letters were from Boston and Albany.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Luther Bradish, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at the city of New York, in the place of John Young, deceased.

City Intelligence.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—*Adjourned Session*—*Thursday, May 6.*—The Board met at half-past 6 o'clock, W. C. C. Claiborne in the chair. Eight members were present.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

A petition relative to the emancipation of certain slaves for meritorious services, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

John Bennett offered his services as Assistant Workhouse Keeper. Referred.

A communication from Mr. Henrich relative to a process of disinfection was referred to the Mayor.

A bill of $80, for chairs, from Messrs. Sampson & Keene, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. McGuire offered himself as a candidate for Wharfinger. Laid on the table.

A petition relative to the emancipation of a *statu liber*, named Louis, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Several memorials and petitions were appropriately referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.—The Finance Committee recommended the payment of certain bills. Adopted.

The petition of the Cuban prisoners was reported unfavorably. Adopted.

The Committee recommended a concurrence in the resolution of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, ordering a hundred copies in pamphlet form of the proceedings of the two Boards, and recommended a hundred copies for the use of the Common Council, provided the same can be furnished at $1 50 per page.

Mr. Harris wished to know if the pamphlet would cost $1 50 per page for each copy or for the whole number.

Mr. Burke thought each member ought to be satisfied with a copy of the official paper, to be paid for by himself.

Mr. Lugenbuhl moved to lay the report on the table. He moved that the Board request the Secretary to furnish a copy of the official paper to each member of the Board.

Mr. Stockton objected.

Mr. Lugenbuhl insisted on his motion to lay on the table.

The report was read a second time.

Mr. Lugenbuhl withdrew his motion.

A resolution requesting the Secretary to furnish each member of the Board with a copy of the official paper was adopted.

The Committee on Fire reported in favor of appropriating $250 to Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6. Adopted.

The Committee on Health, through Mr. Giquel, reported an ordinance relative to and establishing a Board of Health.

Mr. Burke moved to lay the report over, and that it be published in the official journal. Carried.

RESOLUTIONS AND ORDINANCES.

A resolution requesting the Secretary to furnish to each of the members of this Board, a copy of the revised statutes, and of the Municipal and City Ordinances of the old city, was adopted.

A resolution providing for the payment of the salaries of officers under the old city government, for amounts due them on the first instant, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Collector of Taxes for the Third District, to collect all taxes, the collection of which was suspended by an act of the last Legislature, was debated.

Mr. Clark thought the resolution would come in conflict with the act of the Legislature.

Mr. Lugenbuhl thought not.

Mr. Claiborne concurred with Mr. Clark.

Mr. Clark withdrew his objection.

The resolution was read a second time, and, after further debate, was adopted.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor, after thirty days notice in the official journal, to sell at auction, to the highest bidder, certain slaves therein named. Adopted.

A resolution, from the Assistant Board, authorizing the Mayor to appoint a board of engineers to examine into the condition of the Water works, was adopted.

An ordinance from the Board of Assistants, relating to public school libraries, and providing that all fines imposed by the Recorders be appropriated to the use of said libraries, was debated.

Mr. Lugenbuhl thought the libraries were sufficiently provided for. The Fisk library, he said, was attended by three individuals, and that the expenses were $60 per month. He was in favor of giving the fines imposed on the unfortunate to the needy. We had books already more than were read.

Mr. Stockton was opposed to appropriating the fines for the benefit of foreign paupers, whose first step, on landing on our shores, was to beg. This influx of pauperism was a growing evil. The crimes of theft and robbery, that disgraced our courts, were committed by foreign paupers. He was in favor of establishing a house of correction, where the vagabonds should be made to work for a living.

Mr. Giquel said he had paid into the hands of ladies who begged for the poor, three and four hundred dollars per year. These beggars had come to him complaining of hunger, and when he offered them bread, they had refused, and demanded money. Mr. Stockton said that nine-tenths of the beggars arriving on our shores were foreigners.

Mr. Lugenbuhl denied that nine-tenths of the emigrants were professional beggars. He was a foreigner himself, and he threw back the charge into the teeth of its author with indignation and contempt.

Mr. Stockton, in reply, said he did say say nine-tenths of the foreigners arriving here were beggars. He had said that nine-tenths of the beggars were foreigners.

Mr. Clark thought the gentleman from the Third District was speaking for Buncombe!

The motion to lay the ordinance on the table was carried.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to have two seals (if necessary) was adopted.

A resolution providing that whenever any matter shall be referred by the Board of Assistants to the Finance Committee, it shall be referred by this Board to the same Committee, was adopted.

A resolution from the Assistant Board for the appointment of a joint committee of three from each Board to decide on what business shall originate before the respective Boards, was debated pro and con.

Mr. Giquel could not think of allowing any member of the other Board to originate an ordinance or resolution of his suggestion. He wished to propose his own measures, because, if proposed by others, they could never be expressed as well. These were his reasons.

Mr. Harris and Mr. Stockton took part in the debate.

Mr. Harris was in favor of referring all matters to appropriate committees, and of meeting in joint session for the transaction of business.

Mr. Burke thought that if the members would attend to their business they would get along without such committees.

Mr. Lugenbuhl moved, as a substitute, that all petitions be referred to one Board only.

Mr. Burke offered an amendment authorizing petitions rejected by one Board, to be presented to the other Board.

Mr. Lugenbuhl's substitute was adopted.

Mr. Stockton thought he had voted for the amendment, and confessed that he was so mystified that he hardly knew where he started from.

A motion to reconsider the substitute was carried.

Mr. Lugenbuhl withdrew his substitute.

A motion that the Board do not concur in the resolution of the Assistant Board, was adopted.

The whole matter was laid on the table.

Mr. Harris moved to take up the ordinance from the Assistant Board providing for the subscription by the city to the stock of the different Railroads, and for holding an election to take the sense of the people thereon.

The ordinance was read. An amendment authorizing widows and girls of mature age, who owned property in the city, to vote on the ordinance, was adopted. The ordinance as a whole was adopted.

An ordinance from the Board of Assistant Aldermen providing for the subscription by the city of New Orleans of $2,000,000 to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, and submitting to the people at a general election the question of levying a tax of three per cent. on the real estate of the city to meet the subscription, was debated.

Mr. Claiborne, from the Third District, offered his objections to the ordinance in writing. Mr. Lugenbuhl concurred with Mr. Claiborne.

On motion, the written argument of Mr. Claiborne was spread upon the minutes.

Mr. Lugenbuhl spoke at length in opposition to the ordinance. He spoke of the different routes contemplated for the Jackson Railroad, and gave the preference to the route by Madisonville.

Mr. Harris said that he was opposed to Mr. Lugenbuhl on the present question, but with him on the matter of giving all fines to the poor. He was with the poor and unfortunate on all questions. [The Reporters of the Press, who are compelled to submit to the infliction of long speeches, being in the last category, we infer that Mr. Harris is with them, too.]

Mr. Stockton went into a history of the advantages of laying out money for improvements. He recollected that in 1824, when Mr. Caldwell built the Theatre on Camp st., persons had to go to it on gunwales. He had, in 1831, seen a dray fast in the mud on the corner of Canal and Royal streets. Bienville street within his recollection had two feet of water, and was famous for fish. Ducks had flourished and quacked in the ponds of the Faubourg St. Mary since he was old enough to be captain of a ship. Many items of interest were evolved in the course of his speech.

Mr. Lugenbuhl said that it was his misfortune when he spoke to be accused of speaking for Buncombe! He thought there were other Buncombites, members of the Board.

Mr. Harris was in favor of levying the tax, in order to make those property holders contribute (such as John McDonogh was,) who like a bushy horse always pulled the wrong way. He was in favor of compelling this class of property holders to contribute. He believed in the adage that "the bird that can sing and won't sing, should be made to sing."

The section of the ordinance from the Assistant Board, providing for submitting the tax to the people, was so amended that the election should be ordered to take place on the third Monday in June.

The yeas and nays being called on the adoption of the ordinance as amended, the vote stood 7 yeas to 3 nays.

Yeas—Messrs. Burke, Harris, Labatut, Stockton, Converse, Giquel and Clark.

Nays—Messrs. Claiborne, Gosquel, and Lugenbuhl.

The ordinance was adopted.

The ordinance, from the Assistant Board, subscribing $1,500,000 to the Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, was amended so as to fix the time of submitting the question of the necessary tax on the third Monday in June.

On the yeas and nays being called, the vote stood thus—

Yeas—Messrs. Burke, Harris, Labatut, Stockton, Converse, Giquel, Clark and Lugenbuhl—8.

Nays—Messrs. Claiborne and Gasquet—2.

The ordinance was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

FIRST DISTRICT.—*Recorder Winter.*—CHARGE OF LARCENY.—Bill McKeog was yesterday arraigned on a charge of stealing from No. 40 St. Charles street, property of the value of $20. His examination was fixed for the 8th inst.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—A. Byrnes, for carrying a dirk-knife concealed about his person, was fined $10.

John Duggan, for assaulting a watchman, was sent before the First District Court.

A pair of vagrant females were sent to the Workhouse for six months.

The case of Watson, charged with being engaged in the riots at St. Mary's Market, was fixed for the 11th inst.

Ten cases of assault and battery were postponed to different dates.

FOURTH DISTRICT—*Recorder Vaught.*—ASSAULT.—Francois Bouligny, late Mayor of the city of Lafayette, charged by A. J. Perkins with having, on the 3d inst., assaulted and beat him, yesterday came into Court and plead guilty. The assault was made with a loaded cane, and Perkins was badly bruised on the head and face. The case was sent for trial before the Third Judicial District Court.

INTIMIDATING A WITNESS.—An affidavit was yesterday made by George Landreth, that, "on Friday, the 30th of April, about eight o'clock p. m., at the Court-house in the Fourth District, he was assaulted, abused and threatened, by one Y. D. Allen, in the language as follows: 'that, if said deponent did then and there give testimony, or open his mouth to give testimony, in a certain matter pending between the said Young D. Allen and James Sample, and others of the State of Mississippi as defendants, that he, the said Allen, would cowhide said deponent, and otherwise used threats and abuse, calculated to intimidate said deponent from giving evidence in said case!'" Deponent further says that the said Y. D. Allen has at various times used insulting language and menaces to deponent, and other persons in the absence of deponent. Whereupon, said George Landreth prays that said Young D. Allen be arrested and dealt with according to law.

This is a new phase of an old case that arose some years ago in Holmes county, Mississippi.

It appears that Young D. Allen was indicted years since in said county of Holmes for "cow stealing," and that, pending the indictment, Allen traveled beyond the jurisdiction of the Court and failed to come to trial. He subsequently became domiciled in the city of Lafayette (now the Fourth District of New Orleans,) in the Second Congressional District, where, in 1850, he put himself up as a State Rights candidate for a seat in Congress. While canvassing the people, the people commenced canvassing him, and certain scandalous reports got out against him, concerning the "cow business" above referred to. Letters and testimonials there went came down from Mississippi.

"Think ye, ashamed, false knaves
That strew the brooks of Valambrosa?"

And the showers of criminating letters fell so fast that Allen retired from the field with huge disgust. The end was not yet.

Imitating the example of that precocious juvenile who cried to his victorious companion, "Hit him a-g'in, Bill, he's got no friends!" Captain Forno, of the Police, smelt out offence against the luckless Allen, and, armed with a writ of "smile-h'im," from the Governor of Mississippi, kidnapped the accused, and, having ornamented his limbs with certain bracelets *de fierri*—*Anglice*—of iron, toted him off, like a condemned felon, to the scene of his supposed crime.

The cause came on for trial, and Allen found in the fears of his third wife a connecting link in the chain of evidence, and the jury, on a division, could not agree on a verdict. The prosecution was dismissed. Smarting under the stroke of an unsuccessful prosecution, and dingy with the smoke of smouldering wrath, Allen hastened back to the Crescent City, and there entered suit for kidnapping and damages against Capt. Forno, of the Police, for forcibly gallanting him to Holm